An Argument for the Illusory Nature of Momentum

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Introduction

One of the most secure, foundational elements of the accepted model of physics is the Newtonian concept of momentum. There can be no doubt that an object in motion, at least apparently, tends to stay in motion. A closer consideration of the nature of the light speed limit betrays an alternative possibility for the nature of momentum; a possibility that Newton, living in the time that he did, could not have anticipated.

Abstract

A widely held but not confirmed assumption by many in the field of physics is that the light speed limit is a result of an unseen ether which precludes any object from moving at a velocity that exceeds light speed and that light's infinitesimal mass makes it less subject to influence by this ether. This is nonsensical for a number of reasons. For one, objects moving through a fluid of any density would have increased ability to overcome drag the greater their mass. Secondly, the presence of an ether would result in a gradual slowing of objects such as photons; a phenomenon never observed.

In previous publications, I have posited that the velocity of light is dictated by the rate of the inversion of neutrinos within photons by its own emission of discrete magnetism. The greater the rate of this inversion, the faster a photon's charge (conferred by the quantity of contained neutrinos in my model of physics, believed to be ~1.51 million per photon in a fully charged photon) is depleted and the more rapidly it could be expected to dissipate, even when traveling in a vacuum. In my model, this inversion of mass is responsible for a number of phenomena. One is the emission of neutrino energy into what we term the "past." Another is the dissipation of photons as they travel through space. Another is the motion of photons through three-dimensional space.

Rather than the speed of light being limited by an ether, I propose that its motion requires a continual flow of energy (also ethereal, in a sense) in order to maintain its motion through space. As photons have virtually no mass and a weakly negative electrical charge, they do not attract gravitational neutrinos as protons do. This means that their dissipation is inevitable and that their own source of propulsive energy is internally-derived.

Much as a jet engine requires the displacement of heated, expanding gasses in order to generate thrust, a photon continually generates thrust through the displacement of neutrinos projected in the fourth dimension in an inverse direction but which remain stationary or nearly stationary in three-dimensional

space after inversion. Despite the continual displacement of these neutrinos, photons do not accelerate, nor do they decelerate. Logic would dictate, therefore, that particle motion is incremental and that continued, incremental thrust (not truly thrust, but *incremental propulsive displacement*) of some sort (based upon the flow of neutrinos toward or away from particles) is required to support the phenomenon of momentum as we understand it. Momentum as a phenomenon requires a continual, unseen flow of energy and this motion occurs in fixed increments based upon the number of neutrinos influencing motion and, in the case of matter, *the extent to which the point of convergence of gravitational neutrinos is off-center*.
Unlike thrust as we understand the concept, this motion is not based upon momentum but is, instead, based entirely upon an endless series of displacements of fixed spatial distance. Whereas Max Planck speculated that the Universe has a fixed granularity, whether this is the case or not, I would posit that *all motion is incremental, it is devoid of true momentum and that these increments are uniformly coincident with the width of a neutrino. No larger or smaller increment of motion is possible.*

This model is the only one capable of explaining the consistent nature of light speed and light's lack of apparent acceleration or deceleration. It can, furthermore, explain the apparent momentum of physical matter.

Positively charged matter attracts gravitational neutrinos. These gravity fields are often proportional to mass, but are actually linked to positive charge and not to mass. When an object is at rest, the attracted neutrinos converge at the precise center of protons. As neutrinos, themselves, travel exclusively at the speed of light just as whole photons do and as they emanate from points in space; some more distant than others; surrounding protons, if an atom is motion, it stands to reason that the neutrinos attracted to the proton will converge in a slightly off-center manner when an atom is in motion. The extent to which the strike is off-center is determined and is exactly proportional to the velocity of the body in motion. The rate of neutrino flow per proton is absolutely fixed, but the extent to which strikes are off-center depends entirely upon the proton's velocity. *These off-center strikes drive and are required for continued motion of matter through free space. In a Universe devoid of gravitational neutrinos, there could be no momentum.*

A good metaphor to aid the reader in understanding this concept is a ball at rest on a flat table. If one were to Karate-chop this ball sitting on the table squarely with the side of their hand, the ball would not move positionally on the table. If the ball were struck at any sort of angle, however, it would "kick out" from under one's hand. If it were struck at a 45-degree angle, the kick would be maximized and the ball would readily skid off the table and across the room.

If this sort of dynamic is at play, it opens up an amazing possibility for the characteristics of momentum when 50% of light speed is reached by physical matter (a feat we have not come close to attaining and a domain in which we therefore have no experimental data.) Our physics holds that it is progressively

more difficult to accelerate an object as one approaches C, but no one has come close enough to actually achieving this in order to know this for certain.

If momentum, as we understand it, is based upon angular strikes of neutrinos against protons then we can predict that any physical object accelerated to more than 50% of the speed of light would cease to conserve its own momentum (as the concept is understood presently by the physics community at large) at this point. With acceleration to 50% of the speed of light, these angular strikes would necessarily occur at precisely at 45-degree angle with respect to the collision of two spheres (the two spheres being the neutrino and the proton.) Any object accelerated beyond this point would cease to be carried by momentum and would tend to decelerate to exactly 50% of the speed of light in the absence of continued thrust.

Without the need for an experiment to prove this notion, it is safe to predict, if the premise is sound, that no physical matter may, therefore, maintain any velocity greater than 50% of light speed under any circumstance without continued thrust. Entropy would be somewhat slowed at such high velocities, but mass would be unaffected as has been suggested by Einstein. The geometric inter-relationships of spheres support this contention.

Conclusion

In summary, momentum is an illusion created by the continued flow of neutrinos into our three-dimensional space in response to the presence of positively-charged protons. Although physical matter may, in theory, exceed 50% of C, this would require continued thrust as momentum would be suspended as a law of physics beyond this point.

The velocity of photons, regardless of energy level, is a constant determined by the rate of displacement of neutrinos resulting from the structural inversion of Higgs Bosons and their fourth-dimensional displacement. All motion is incremental, therefore, rather than being supported by true momentum, which cannot exist. The source of this neutrino energy is the vast ocean of formerly inverted neutrinos upon which the physical matter of the Universe "floats" much as an oil sheen on the surface of the ocean. Inverse neutrinos may flip back and convert into standard neutrinos, which we observe as drivers of gravity. These neutrinos are recycled repeatedly, only transiently existing in our present moment in time and are ushered back out of it again by structural inversions of Higgs-Bosons; a process which, until recently, was too rapid to be observed.